

BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

DEWEY LANGFORD, Editor.

OFFICE IN WILLIAMS BLOCK.

GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

THE reluctance with which the Irish landlords accept the reduced rents tendered by tenant's trustees shows that they are very slow in learning the difference between half a loaf and no bread.

THE friends of the inter-state commerce bill, it is said, feel confident of its passage. Senator Cullom has made a canvass of the senate and figures out a majority of from 16 to 20 in its favor.

SOME of the craziest bloody shirt partizans are at last forced to the humiliating confession that the southern states are prospering without the aid of the republican majorities. A thing like this is very gagging but it helps the conscience.

PENSTON Commissioner Black, democrat and soldier, was the first commissioner to make any inquiry as to how many soldiers were in the poor houses of the country, and had the mortification to learn that there were 9,000. Republican commissioners had no time to look into this matter—too much politics on hand.

THAT chief of all chumps, the Kansas City Journal, had the brutal audacity to publish such headlines as these on the morning of General Logan's death: "Logan Laid Out," "Black Jack on his Back and Likely to Die," etc. Such things show how little worthy of the respect of Kansas republicans the venal and corrupt Missouri newspaper really is.—Capital.

THE democracy will perhaps suffer as great a loss in the death of Gen. Logan as republicanism. Though the Illinois republicans have no man who can fill his place as a statesman, they will be likely to elect some hide-bound partisan to succeed him. Logan was beginning to show such independence in his latter career that many leading republican sheets throughout the country were assailing him with the most malignant abuse.

THERE are in the Nebraska legislature 43 Van Wyck republicans, 20 anti-Van Wyck republicans and 40 democrats. Senator Van Wyck being a strong anti-monopolist and often acting with the democrats, the republican bosses are hard at work to prevent his re-election to the senate. The democratic minority could not render their party a more valuable service than by joining with the republican friends and securing Mr. Van Wyck's re-election.

REPORTS from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee announce that there is a continued influx of Pennsylvania money and settlers into those states. The republican vote, in the southern states seems to decrease as the northern settlers become more numerous. As it is not to be supposed that only northern democrats go south to live, it follows that a great many of them drop their republican convictions and become democrats after locating in the land of their adoption.

A CONVENTION of county judges from counties in the fourth district of Texas, assembled at Albany, Texas. Twenty-one counties were represented in the convention. The total number of people in those counties in need of food, clothing and fuel is placed at 30,000, while thousands more are without seed to plant during the coming year. An appeal was made to the State and National Legislatures and to the country at large, to furnish at once \$500,000 to relieve immediate wants.

THERE is no disguising the fact that the German government is profoundly concerned over the growing military strength of France. The uneasiness was demonstrated in the reichstag by the speeches made in support of the government bill to increase the army, and it is confirmed by a significant sitting of the frontier defense commission, over which the crown prince presided, and was attended by Court Van Molke, several corps commanders and the minister of war. The meeting was regarded as a virtual council of war. The jealousy of Germany and France, with their rival military system, has imposed a strain upon both nations which can not be indefinitely prolonged.

The Public Lands And The Poor.
The estimates of the government gives the figures 515,000,000 as the basis for calculations on the number of acres of public lands subject to settlement. These include the great areas monopolized by the cattle companies and 180,000,000 of arid and barren lands not suitable for settlement. One half of the total number of acres, or 257,500,000, comprises the actual reserve yet in the hands of the government subject to the homestead, the pre-emption and the timber culture acts, and a considerable part of this limited area is not suitable for the poor man who can not avail himself of the benefits of irrigation.

If it be assumed that 200,000,000 acres are available for settlement, it will be seen that a large area is still open, and that the poor men have yet opportunities to secure homes for themselves and their families. But when to this area shall be added the magnificent domain which congress will in all probability open to settlement by forfeitures and by severalty and sale of the territory of the reservation, the millions may get present relief from onerous servitude, and the necessity of new acquisitions postponed until a favorable opportunity.

There is still government land in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. But it is hardly worth the effort to get it in the older states. To the west still must the poor man go to get a home, and that right speedily if he would get a good one.

Any citizen over 21 years of age can take up 160 acres and by residing on it for five years, making proof of his residence and paying land office fees, not exceeding \$25, get a good title.

It is thought that the timber culture act will be repealed by reason of the frauds perpetrated under it, but it is still the law, and by planting timber according to its provisions and holding for eight years, 160 acres may be obtained in addition to the homestead.

Under the pre-emption act 160 acres may be purchased at \$1.25 per acre to be paid for by installments in thirty months. In these three ways may the man desirous of escaping from what he believes to be the exactions of his employers escape from their service—lay a foundation for a home of his own. The hardships attendant upon the effort, the patience and perseverance required, will test the mettle of the man, but not more than poverty in tenements in cities and strikes that make him a contestant in struggles that require all the elements of pluck and endurance and end in want and misery.

Wise political policy will provide for the mill's opportunities for homes and good citizenship, and then enforce the law vigorously upon all who refuse to accept them, but remain in the service of the representatives of capital and seek by lawless means to levy upon it contributions.—Kansas City Times.

THE commissioner of the general land office has recommended that proceedings be commenced to compel the removal of fences unlawfully enclosing 165,000 acres of public lands in Colfax county, New Mexico, of which the Western Cattle company is said to have enclosed 8,000 acres, the Palo Blanco Cattle company 2,000 acres, Stephen W. Dorsey 13,718 acres, the Portsmouth Cattle company 2,900 acres, the Prairie Cattle company 135,000 acres and Stephen E. Temple 4,800 acres. The commissioner also recommends that the fences enclosing about 82,000 acres in the public land strip south of Kansas, said to have been built by the Western Cattle company, be removed by the military. Verily, the administration has no use for land grabbers.

FRED WHITROCK has made a confession in which he completely exonerates Fotheringham from complicity in the "Frisco express robbery." The Chicago Times says of Whitrock that he "was an amateur at train robbing—it was his first crime" of that sort—but he kept a coal yard, and from that the descent is rapid. It is but a short step from keeping a coal yard to robbing an express car. When this is borne in mind his success as an express robber, although an entirely new hand, is not so remarkable after all.

It would appear from some of the leading papers of the east that a grave and important question is now agitating the social and diplomatic circles at Washington City. The question is: "Who is the second lady in the land?" It is conceded, we suppose, that to the president's wife belongs the proud title of "first lady of the land," and the question as to who the second lady is is "flummadiddle" and bosh to every true American of average sense. We have no first or second ladies in this land yet, in the sense that these senseless flunkeys mean, and all such aping of foreign nobility is as ridiculous as it is disgusting. Every true, sensible American woman is one of the first ladies of the land, and as such the kings of the old world may be proud to raise their crowns as she passes by.

ALL winter long there will be hundreds, yes, thousands of people coming to Kansas. In the eastern states land is high. The soil is old and worn and hard to cultivate. Rents are high and farmers who rent stand but little show for even a good living. People there realize this fully and they only have to look back a decade or two and see how the wealthy farmers acquired their homes and in many cases wealth. They did it when the country was new, when they could buy land for less than they now rent it for each year. The advantages offered in homes for the homeless in Kansas are no puzzle but stand out clear and bold to the view of all. It will only be a few years when land will be as high in Kansas as it now is in Indiana and Illinois. Rich quarter sections that can now be bought for a low price will in a few years be quoted at six to ten thousand. This is not guess work; it is history repeating itself.

PREPARATIONS are being made in the east for the most wonderful emigration to the west ever known. From the newspaper reports it is to be a regular exodus unparalleled in the history of the country.

Some eastern papers estimate the number of people who will change their residence from the populous cities and sterile farms of the Atlantic and middle states to the prairies of Kansas during the year of 1887 to exceed a half million.

Times throughout the west will be lively and the impetus given to trade and the development of the country will be felt for several years to come.

Towns and communities that don't hide their light under a bushel, but get up and let the world know of their resources and advantages, will get a desirable part of this emigration—that which has money to invest—and the first fruits of the mighty impetus given to all classes of trade by its coming.—Leavenworth Times.

General Logan.
THERE was but one man on the volunteer side in the Union Army who ranked up to General Logan, and that man was Frank Blair, Jr., of St. Louis. He never lost his political determination, however, and as soon as the war was over he relapsed from a radical to a radical conservative, and advised the opening of hostilities rather than let Grant remain in peace. With that example so close at hand Logan never looked to the right or the left or backward. No doubt around him were thrown ten times the temptations any other important officer had to retrace his steps and reorganize his old political levies. He preferred to go on and to take command of the great patriotic patriotic majority which had believed like himself. St. Paul, after persecuting the Christians, became no more thoroughly their captain than Logan, putting Egypt behind to be the prophet of the faithful.

The only comparison you can find with Logan is with such men as Rusk, of Wisconsin, or Blunt, of Kansas, indomitable personal leaders, without military education. Yet compared to Logan, each of these is very crude. Cruelness or rawness is wholly a comparative quality. Set John A. Logan by some book-made, quicksilver, almost transparent formulator of speeches, and he would seem like a bison, but put him beside men of his own raising, like Blunt and Rusk, and you perceive a kind of Napoleon, supreme in quickness of thought, of repartee, leadership, and, withal, judgment.

Logan remains to us one of the strangest instances in history of the representative of a reactionary province or locality who drew his sword for the Republic in defiance of his environment. It seldom happens that reactionaries ever become liberal heroes. Logan lived to be in the front light of the marshal of his whole country.—Gaff.

NOTICES FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANSAS.
November 18, A. D. 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of Barton county, Kansas, at Great Bend, on January 2nd, 1887, viz: Frank Jettner, H. E. No. 1891, for lots 1 and 2 and a half of the sec 6 of sec 18, T. 18, R. 18, S. 18, 11 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Grant and Fred Houser, of Ellinwood, Kas., and Myron Gilmore and James Delzell, of Great Bend, Kas. Also
Philip U. Brock, for the sec 6 of sec 6, Twp 17, S. 15, W. 15. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. A. Tins, Phillip Miller, Henry Brock and Henry K. Davis, all of Nathan, Kas.

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U. S. LAND OFFICE.
LARNED, KANSAS, December 4, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register of Receivers at Larned, Kas., on January 15th, 1887, viz: Wm. F. Coles, H. E. No. 624, for the north 1/2 of a sec 10, Twp 21 south range 14 west of 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. M. Wickham and Aug. Prosser, of Ellinwood, Kas., and Clara Evenson and Peter Blomert, of Chin City, Kas.



BLACK WOLF!

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black eruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

LEPROSY
and consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe the sufferer. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her fingers (clenched and three or four inches gripped off at one time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 60 lbs. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline ointment was used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commended the sufferer to her all-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the life was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Bailey continued the S. S. S. until last February; every sore was healed; she disengaged chair and crutches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Bailey, is in business at 17 1/2 Blackstone Street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

CHAS. BEYE,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

A new and splendid line of goods, which I am selling at the very lowest figures. When you need anything in his line give him a call. First door north of Robinson & Sterrett's hardware store.

WELL DRILLING!

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

I have one of the most complete well machines ever brought to this country. I am prepared to drill wells any depth required. I will guarantee plenty of good water and a first class job in every respect. Terms for drilling 50 cent per foot, or 75 cent including tubing complete with Galvanized Iron No. 22, 6 inches in diameter, locked and riveted; the best that is made. Plenty of water and satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required.

Orders left at Henry Wildgen's barn, south side of the square will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH WILDGEN.

BURSON & SHAW,

Druggists.

THE LEADING DRUG HOUSE OF THE CITY!

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Everything Contained in a First Class House

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED AT ALL HOURS.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, GREAT BEND,

WE WANT LAND!

We want to buy 10,000 acres of land in Barton, Stafford, Rush and Ness counties as soon as possible—for cash in hand.

Call at once at the law office of Sam J. Day, Great Bend, Kas.

O. B. PRICE & CO.

CALL AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE

FURNITURE

—AND—

CARPET HOUSE

FOR EXTRA BARGAINS AND LOW PRICES.

I carry the largest and best assortment of cheap and fine Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, etc., etc. Window Shades made to order and put up in all parts of the city. Prices on above goods guaranteed to be the lowest ever known.

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HARPER & SONS.

FOR A SQUARE MEAL, CALL AT THE

BARTON COUNTY BAKERY & RESTAURANT.

FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES

And a full line of Confectioneries constantly on hand. Also a full line of Fresh Groceries, which we sell at the lowest prices.

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FELLSAMP, HEILS & COMPY.

NEW : COAL : YARD.

We are prepared to furnish coal at the following low prices:

Canon City, at bin,	\$7.00
Rifenburg or Trinidad,	6.00
Pittsburg, Lump,	5.00
" Nut,	4.50

Yards West of Walnut Creek Mills. Telephone Orders, at Our Expense.

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Agents for CANON CITY COAL.

BRINKMAN BROS. & GWINN,

Dealers in Lumber, Sash, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Plasterers' Supplies and everything pertaining to house building. A full line of Kaw Valley Paints.

EVERY : GALLON : WARRANTED.

Southwest Corner Square, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.